

that will not have the aspect of Supreme Council meetings."

PARIS, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—The British Premier came to Paris with ratification of the policy of a moratorium for Germany tentatively granted by the Reparations Commission, but met with strong opposition from Raymond Poincaré, who argued that Germany had not paid to the limit of her capacity and that some means must be found for lightening France's burden. He told Lloyd George that Germany should be called upon to make heavier taxation equivalent to the loss to the French, otherwise there could be no talk of a moratorium.

The conclusion in French circles, which have rallied to the British and Italian views, is that France stands alone on the reparations problem.

Both the Belgian and German delegations were anxious to hear the result of the Lloyd George-Poincaré discussions, and received confidential information, which was greeted by the Germans apparently with satisfaction, while the Belgians appeared to be somewhat concerned. M. Jaspard, Belgian Foreign Minister, informed The Associated Press: "We must await the formation of the French Cabinet and its appearance in the Chamber before we make a statement."

Wins Point Against Briand

The conference turned out to be quite a success for the new French Premier, according to the French view, as he apparently convinced Lloyd George that it would be construed by the French nation as unfortunate, and by himself as an indication of a personal defeat. Lloyd George met Premier Briand and Dr. Rathenau, the German representative.

In conversation with Briand's visit to the British Embassy was a purely social function. He had a cup of tea with Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, and a brief informal talk with British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon. Lloyd George did not meet the Germans.

Lloyd George had notified the Elisee Palace that he would like to call on President Millerand, but Millerand had an engagement, and suggested an hour for meeting which happened to be the same when the Prime Minister was consulting with Poincaré. It was said by British officials that Lloyd George did not call at the Elisee Palace, a custom requires an invitation. The official explanation was that the protocol provides for visits from the heads of foreign states only upon invitation of the President.

Britons Show Disappointment

British circles do not conceal their disappointment over the failure of Lloyd George to meet President Millerand. However, he received President Millerand's personal letter of cordiality and justice at Paris. M. Poincaré, having decided that the redeemed provinces henceforth shall be treated like the old department, eliminating the former laws and the special status of the two provinces and four under-secretaries of state is expected to prove a saving to the French budget of 100 million francs.

M. Poincaré has been meeting with unexpected difficulties in the formation of his Cabinet, but these are of a political character, as the majorities in the Chamber and the Senate are favorable to Poincaré's foreign policy of closer application of the Versailles Treaty and sterner enforcement of methods toward Germany.

Merlot Refuses Place

M. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons and leader of the Radical party, refused to enter the Cabinet, saying that he thought, in view of the parliamentary situation, the place of a minority Deputy was not on the Ministerial bench. To this M. Poincaré replied that owing to the seriousness of the situation he intended to form a Cabinet which would represent national unity similar to the war cabinet.

M. Manoury, the new Minister of the Interior, has refrained from becoming closely identified with any group in the Chamber. The office of National Council, controlling 190 votes, which is expected to be the backbone of Poincaré's majority in the Chamber, was opposed to Manoury and insisted that he be made a member of the appointed Ministry of Interior. This ministry nominates the prefects and under prefects, who, as the direct representatives of the government, always wield enormous influence during the elections. The next elections are fixed for 1923, unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time.

The fact that Poincaré offered three of the most important portfolios, foreign Affairs, which he takes for himself, to men of little experience in political affairs is regarded as significant that he intends to have his own policy so far as French policy is concerned.

Lloyd George went to the opera this evening and the train to the Channel left at 8:40 to-morrow morning. It is said that De Lasteyrie has gone on with Sir Robert Stevenson Home to-morrow and Poincaré with Mme. Curzon Monday.

Veterans and Tyros Join

To Make Up New Cabinet

Time of Briand's Ministers

Uro Aid Successor; Barthou

a Premier Under Poincaré

Several of the members of Poincaré's new Cabinet have been identified with previous ministries, some of them with that of Aristide Briand, which is now being displaced. Most conspicuous among these is Louis Barthou, who was Minister of War under Briand, although one of that ex-Premier's bitterest political enemies. In the new Cabinet Barthou becomes Minister of Justice and represents Alsace-Lorraine. He was Premier in 1913, when Poincaré as President, forced through the three-year compulsory military service law.

Alexander Berard, Minister of Labor, is the editor of "The Lyons Republican," a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a former Cabinet minister. He is a writer of some note, and formerly was on the faculty of the Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture.

Count Robert Charles Lasteyrie du Saillant, Minister of Finance, is seventy-three years old. He is a former member of the Chamber of Deputies and has been a professor in the Sorbonne. He is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Paris Institute.

Minister of Colonies Albert Sarraut held the same post in the Briand Cabinet and is now head of the French delegation at the Armament Limitation Conference in Washington.

Yves de Troquer, by accepting the Ministry of Public Works, fills that post for the third successive time, having served under both Georges Leygues and Poincaré.

The gis Raiberti, Minister of duty in a Nice lawyer, member of the Chamber of Deputies and formerly a French diplomatic service.

anor, Minister of Commerce, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies for 1900.

who left

Siegfried Statue Is

Robbed of Its Sword

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Somebody has stolen the imperial sword which Siegfried is shown in the act of forging behind the Bismarck statue in front of the Reichstag Building. The mythical hero himself, one of the allegorical figures surrounding the base of the statue, was left unharmed, but the sword is missing.

Other bronze decorations in the neighborhood of the famous Sieges Allee also recently have been stolen or defaced.

China to Make U. S. Sponsor On 21 Demands

(Continued from page one)

the demands and disclaimed any responsibility for violations of her treaty obligations with the other powers.

The League does not consider the position of a vassal state, depriving her of the right of self-development and self-protection. China is required to give up her rights, and it is not so that they can be operated by the Japanese and with Japanese capital. China is required not to build docks, harbors, shipping companies, or one of her own provinces (Fukien). China is required not to borrow foreign capital or to borrow foreign capital for the development of the biggest iron works in the country (Hankow). China is required to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Tientsin and the terms of the South Manchurian and the An-tung-Mukden Railway to nine years.

"It is needless to expect that these conditions, unless removed or renounced, will place China in a position where self-development and self-protection become a practical impossibility."

"On the other hand, the demands affect also the vital interests of the other powers in China. For, unless they are accepted, they constitute the most positive kind of challenge to the rights of interest and consequently an absolute denial of the open-door policy—the principle of equal opportunity for all nations in China, which has been accepted by the powers for past decades and has been reaffirmed in this conference."

Equality of Opportunity Denied

"The demands, or the rights granted to Japan under the demands, would permit the establishment of a Japanese status totally inconsistent with the terms of the existing treaties between China and the foreign powers and the foreign powers and the foreign powers themselves. Indeed, they would give the Japanese such a privileged position that no equality of opportunity would be possible."

"It is inconceivable that while China had, even under the menace of the ultimatum of 1915, the courage to protest against the demands, she would remain silent now when the situation is a conference the avowed object of which is to remove international misunderstandings relating to the Far East."

Today's session of the Shantung negotiations was devoted to the drafting of formal agreements for the transfer of the Kiaochow leased territory to China. All official documents taken by Japan from Germany in connection with Shantung also are to be given to China. The negotiations will be resumed Monday, when it is expected the Chinese and Japanese delegates will have heard from the government on proposals for compromise to end the whole controversy.

Swedish King Applauds

Washington Conference

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.—Praise for the efforts of the Washington disarmament conference was voiced by King Gustaf in his address on the opening of the Riksdag. The work of the leaders of the Washington conference, he said, was animated by the same spirit as had led Sweden to join the League of Nations, and was a most promising sign of better times.

Saying that Sweden had joined the League of Nations, he said, her sincere wish to serve peace and general international understanding, his majesty pointed out that the league, which, according to its basic idea, ought to be the center for treating all international problems, was still too new as to organization and not comprehensive enough to occupy such a place in the conscience of the world.

O'Reilly Denies Political

Union Is Hearst's Party

Asserts Movement Is Solely in

Interests of Initiative, Ref-

erendum and Recall

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

SYRACUSE, Jan. 14.—J. O'Reilly, who assisted yesterday at the birth of William Randolph Hearst's Political Union, said today in an address before a meeting called here by the Conservation Commission that it wasn't a political party at all, and so far as Mr. Hearst was concerned, it was not a candidate for any office.

As he explained it, the new organization was a kind of missionary society, the aim of which was to convert the Republican and Democratic parties to the initiative, referendum and recall.

"We are not seeking to set up a political organization," he said, "in any sense further than to bring about the Constitutional amendments necessary to accomplish the end sought. Democrats will work among their party associates, and Republicans among theirs. We are calling into the organizations farmers and up-state men of all parties and all businesses, with men of parties, in New York. Later we will take up the direct nominations and other questions."

"New York City and up-state people have distinct and separate problems and the kind of solution for them. The Political Union will serve to bring them closer together and create a better understanding and feeling among them. It will remove the present bitterness feeling that exists, I am sure."

Berlin Taxes Late Diners

Levy Voted on Those Who Fre-

quent Cafes After 1 A. M.

BERLIN, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—An ordinance taxing sight-seers, diners and patrons of cafes, who remain out after 1 o'clock, the police closing hour, has been approved unanimously by the city council. The tax will amount to from 15 to 100 per cent of the price of admission to all night amusement places.

The tax per person will be the tax per person who frequent restaurants, cafes and places where entrance is free.

A similar tax in operation in Stuttgart in one month netted 100,000 marks.

Have My Seat, Says Weeks to Henry Ford



Mr. Ford's visit to the League of Nations was a success for the new French Premier, according to the French view, as he apparently convinced Lloyd George that it would be construed by the French nation as unfortunate, and by himself as an indication of a personal defeat.

for a short time—at a recent conference concerning Mr. Ford's proposal to purchase the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant. The visitor is seated at the desk and Mr. Weeks in the "guest chair" at the side.

Arms Parley Best Opponents of Four-

Step Toward Peace. Power Treaty Look

Says League Chief For Wilson Support

All World Admires Move-

ment Started by Harding. Declares Hymans at End

of Council's Deliberation

GENEVA, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—At the conclusion this evening of the session of the League of Nations Council, Paul Hymans, the former Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has presided over the meetings this week, told the correspondents that the members of the Council were profoundly impressed by the achievements of President Harding and Secretary Hughes at the armament conference.

"It is history's greatest and most precious contribution to the world's peace," declared the Belgian statesman. "The league does not exclude America. Its inspiring achievement, for like America, the league's one aim is peace."

"All mankind must admire the courage, initiative and unselfish motives of your government in proposing this tremendous moral and political reform in a world full about with arms of steel. The league has not yet had any, that some understanding may be reached whereby the United States will join with it in working for peace among all nations and the betterment of mankind."

The council, which has been in session here since last week, adjourned to-night until April 23. The next meeting will be held at Geneva, when, according to the plan adopted to-day, the plan of holding public sessions will be carried out, except when personalities are being discussed or other reasons make closed sessions necessary.

Dr. Gaston du Cunha, of Brazil, was chosen president of the minority in the council. Let both the Americans and the British be in the minority in the council, which has been in session here since last week, adjourned to-night until April 23. The next meeting will be held at Geneva, when, according to the plan adopted to-day, the plan of holding public sessions will be carried out, except when personalities are being discussed or other reasons make closed sessions necessary.

The council created a permanent advisory commission to take up the question of the white slave traffic and invited Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Denmark, Poland, Rumania and Uruguay to name delegates. The council decided to send a medical commission to the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports to study the subjects of quarantine and disinfection, with a view to preparation of a new international sanitary code.

Earl of Derby Appeals

For British Poll Delay

Calls on Lloyd George Not to

Force General Election in

Present Crisis

Special Cable to The Tribune

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MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 14.—The Earl of Derby, former British Ambassador to France, in a speech here to-day, appealed to Premier Lloyd George not to force a general election in the present crisis in British affairs. He indicated that when an election did come, it would find the Conservatives and Liberals united behind Lloyd George.

"I think that we should retain Lloyd George's services at the head of the government if possible," he said. "We want a definite policy of economy and efficiency, and we want a strong executive and Liberals subscribe to that and you will get a link which will send us into the next fight united."

Lord Derby expressed his conviction that Lloyd George had not decided to call a new election, but urged him not to reach any conclusion on this subject yet. He pointed out that there were many reasons why no change should be made now, among them the unsettled relations between Great Britain and France, the Washington discussions and the Irish settlement.

Mexico to Patrol Rio Grande;

Complains of Raids From U. S.

Special Cable to The Tribune

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The Mexican War Department is planning to dispatch additional troops to patrol the Rio Grande frontier in order to stop incursions of armed raiders from the United States. It was announced here officially to-day.

Four bands of outlaws crossed the border last week without resistance from Mexican forces, according to departmental reports. The growth of rebellious feeling in some of the northern states also requires additional troop safeguards. It is felt, and the forces to be sent northward can cope with both contingencies.

Obregon Threatens Boycott

Special Cable to The Tribune

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MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—President Obregon told correspondents to-day that the Mexican people would not be bought from American business houses because of the action of a New York court in throwing out a suit for \$500,000 against the Leberian Corporation for alleged breach of contract, because Mexico was not recognized by the United States.

The President charged that this was "fraud" and that Mexico would not do business with concerns in countries where it could not appeal to the courts to enforce the fulfillment of contracts. He added that the Mexican government would continue to seek means of recovering from the Leberian Corporation.

Marvin Heads Tariff Board

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Vice-Chairman Is Appointed to

Succeed Thomas Walker Page

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—By a Presidential order, Thomas C. Marvin, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, has been designated to become chairman of the body on January 15, succeeding Thomas Walker Page, who recently resigned. Commissioner W. S. Culbertson has been named to succeed Mr. Marvin as vice-chairman of the board. The chairman serves for a period of a year.

Mr. Marvin was appointed to the commission from Massachusetts and Mr. Culbertson from Kansas. Both are Republicans. Mr. Page was nominated to the commission by President Wilson as a Democrat.

Poincaré Asks Equality

In British Alliance

PARIS, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré's views on French policies, set forth by him to-day in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," for which he has been writing regularly, show him favoring an Anglo-French alliance if it can be concluded on terms of absolute equality. He also insists upon France's right to obtain full payment of the German debt and is opposed to the meeting of Russian delegates in "the solemn consecration of a conference." He says that the international economic conference at Genoa would be a "plunge into the unknown."

Mrs. Harding Urges Women To Party Loyalty

(Continued from page one)

to disintegration of old institutions warms us on all sides of the need to hold fast to those that have established themselves as sound, reliable, confidence inspiring. The Republican party has for two-thirds of a century maintained, because it has deserved, the confidence of the nation. Ever since I can remember I have heard it said and have known it to be true, that this country was overwhelmingly Republican whenever a full and fair test of strength was secured. Surely we women will not permit it ever to be said that, because we came into the full obligation of citizenship our contribution served to lower the standards of civic responsibility. Rather, we must seek credit for raising those standards; for attaching the nation yet more firmly to the fundamentals of sound policy, the virtues of good government and of the ideal of greatest service to the greatest number.

"For these things the Republican party has always stood and stands today. It is for the women of America to make sure that their full participation in public affairs shall not become responsible for any departure from the high purposes of the party and maintenance of those purposes requires that we Republican women shall devote our utmost energies to that work of organization, education and advancement."

"I have looked indeed to the Women's National Republican Club as a model in this respect, although I must confess it might be known everywhere. Its plan, understood, its methods emulated. Feeling thus, I regret the more deeply to be deprived of the inspiration that an afternoon with you would have afforded."

The speakers who followed not only stressed party loyalty, but voiced strong disapproval of the League of Women Voters, whose aims are non-partisan.

"Get out your Bibles!" cried Miss Alice G. Robertson, Congresswoman from Oklahoma. "There you will read the man who wrote two masters. If there are any Republican women here who belong to the League of Women Voters, the sooner they get out of it the better."

"I know all about circuses," she continued, amid shouts of laughter and applause. "I feel like a circus elephant myself sometimes when I am trotted out into the corridor of the House to be looked at although I must confess I enjoy it. But these non-partisan women are trying to ride two horses at once, and they haven't been in the circus business long enough to know how to do it."

The luncheon was in celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Women's National Republican Club, which was founded by more than 1,000 Republican women and national and local leaders.

Reports on Arms Conference

The first speaker on the program was Mrs. Eleanor Frances Egan, member of the advisory committee to the disarmament conference. She described in detail the duties of the committee and defended its action in relation to the submarine.

John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, followed. He said that the committee, following Mrs. Robertson, and like her, urged the women to have nothing to do with non-partisan organizations.

The best thing for a woman in America is to be a Republican partisan, he said. "The second best is for her to be a Democratic partisan, and the poorest thing for her, politically, is to be a non-partisan. I would rather have the woman who is loyal to the party marching under the pale banner of non-partisanship, or the factional standards of a woman's party."

Mrs. Medill McCormick, who was the first chief of both the National Republican and the Women's party, before the Federal amendment was passed, followed with a similar plea.

No Need to Draw Sex Line

"The time is passed now for a separate woman's organization, whether you call it the League of Women Voters or the Women's party," she said. "We have no need in this country to draw the sex line. The parties here are open to us, and it is incumbent upon us to prove that we do not lack decision as individuals and that we are as capable as men of standing by the party of our choice. If it falls from time to time to live up to the standards we have set for it, let us realize that we are at the threshold of this new era, and that it is for us to devote all of our energies to solving the party's problem by working side by side with the men."

"If the time has now come over to the organization of the party, education of the workers, and go fifty-fifty with the men on the politics, we will do for the party what we did for the suffrage movement. It will give them the men the opportunity and time to develop statesmanship and leadership, and the country will greatly benefit by the transaction."

Those at the guest table were Miss Sarah Butler, Mrs. Corliss N. George, A. Glynn, Mrs. Jeremiah Wood, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Robertson, James R. Sheffield, Mrs. McCormick, Charles D. Hilles, Mrs. McCall, John T. Adams, Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, John T. Adams, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Mrs. Egan, the Rev. Karl Reiland, Miss Helen Varick Howell, Mrs. John T. Adams, Mrs. Horatio Shonard and Mrs. Arthur E. Lott.

Zita Present as Operation

Is Performed Upon Her Son

BERNE, Jan. 14.—Former Prince Robert, son of former Emperor Prince of Austria, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Paracelsus Hospital at Zurich.

His mother was present, having been given permission by the Allies to return to Switzerland from Madrid.

Parley Assures

Peace in Pacific,

Declares Kato

Addressing Japan Society Here, Admiral Praises Conference as Cementing Ties Between U. S. and Nippon

Accord Replaces Distrust

Asserts a Large Part of America Has Learned the "Yellow Peril" Is Myth

Complete dissipation of any war clouds that may have hung over the Pacific was one of the chief accomplishments of the Washington conference, Admiral Kato, senior Japanese delegate, said in an address last night at the dinner of the Japan Society at the Astor. He said that not only had anxiety been made secure between America and Japan, but the conference had brought about a revival of decency in the world in its view of war and the implied threats of arms.

Henry W. Taft, president of the society, also spoke. The guests of honor included Admiral Kato, Dr. Akira Den, Marunouchi Odagiri, Elizo Fukui, Gen. Kichisaburo Nonaka, Captain Osami Nagano and Dr. Yamato Ichihashi. A resolution was adopted praising the work of the Japanese delegates to the conference, and the delegates to the conference, the Limitation of Armament.

"Early in November the newspapers frequently used such phrases as 'conflict of interests,' 'supremacy of the seas' and 'menacing aggression,'" said Admiral Kato. "To-day they are talking more in terms of 'understanding,' 'accord' and 'co-operation,' and the principal criticism of Japan nowadays is that she does not agree quite as quickly as you make proposals for accord."

The present conference, Admiral Kato continued, could not be compared to the proceedings at The Hague, for the reason that there was then not the deep-rooted desire to reach a definite settlement and the influence of the United States weighed toward that end.

Never Desired War With U. S.

"Within the last few weeks Japan, by accepting the 55-3 ratio, has given evidence which only the weak minded will in future dispute," he declared, in rebuking those who would question the sincerity of Japan to be in accord with the world.

Regarding the United States, he continued: "Never have we desired war with the nation that is the greatest purchaser of our goods and at the same time the most powerful factor on the Pacific."

Admiral Kato expressed the opinion that the limitation will not cease with the ten-year period, but will continue until policies enforcing the law alone will bear arms.

While the problem of China could

not be disposed of for perhaps decades to come, the speaker declared that only in an orderly and well governed China, with a strong power in each, would Japan find an assured supply of raw materials and a market for her products.

Referring to the four-power treaty, Baron Kato said:

Spirit of Mutual Trust

"That compact has been made possible by the spirit of mutual trust and confidence existing among the nations that are party to it. Apparently an appreciable part of America has learned that we are not a yellow peril, but a nation of human beings in whose hearts, as in those of most of humanity, there can be discovered some of the yellow gold of good will."

"The frank discussion and the publicity which have distinguished this conference have removed much of the ignorance of one another which created distrust. It is already an unqualified success, and from my point of view, we could describe it if it had achieved nothing besides bringing us—Americans and Japanese—so much closer together."

M. Okazaki, financial adviser to the Japanese delegation, discussed the Chinese situation, the business interests that discouraged any but a peaceful settlement and the influence the United States wielded toward that end.

Taft Pays Tribute to Japanese

Mr. Taft said that the attitude of the Japanese conference delegates indicated that they had been told by the government of Japan that the nation would do as far as any one of the great powers in making arrangements to make war impossible.

"The readiness with which the Japanese delegates became, with the delegates of Great Britain and the United States, an effective combination representing the three greatest maritime powers," said Mr. Taft, "had a dramatic effect which went far to insure the success of this conference."

He said that if Japan had withstood her assault, as France did in relation to the land forces and submarines, she could have defeated the entire plan of reduction. Her acceptance made the acquisition of all the other nations inevitable, but in the matter of capital ships, submarines, auxiliary ships and their guns, Japan was alone in substantial accord with the United States and Great Britain, while it much exploited differences concerning the north Pacific have disappeared in the international agreements which leave a trace of lurking dissatisfaction.

Both Houses to Consider Bonus Proposition Soon

McCumber Expects Senate Com-

mittee to Report Refunding

Bill To-morrow

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau